Bombay

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1820.

Literary Agency.

Mr. COLEMAN,
CALCUTTA.

BEING *about to return to England at the close of the present year, it is notified that the Books, &c. &c. in the British Gallery, will be disposed of, until the 31st of October next, at a reduction of 25 per cent from the prices marked in the Catalogues, for ready Money, Hoondies or references for Payment in Calcutta only.—It is most respectfully requested, that remittances may include all incidental Expences of Dawk Banghy, &c. &c., the principal object of the reduction in the prices being to prevent the increase of outstanding accounts.*

Mr. COLEMAN avails himself of this opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen, who have so liberally patronized him, and begs to add, that it is his intention to establish himself as an Agent in London, to supply Residents in this country with Books, Pamphlets, News-papers, Drawing Materials, Music, Stationery, Maps, Charts, Globes, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c. which he will undertake to do at 15 per cent. upon the London prices. This per centage will cover the expences of Shipping, Freight, Insurance, duties and all other charges to Calcutta, where Mr. Coleman's agent will land and forward them agreeable to instructions that he may receive from the parties for whom the respective articles may have been shipped.

With a view of being enabled t[o] periodical and other publication[s] earliest possible channels of co[m] immediately they are issued from t[he] Mr. C. will establish Correspondents at both Portsmouth and Deal, so that (as his undivided time and attention will be devoted to his engagements with India only) works published or arriving in London on one day, may be on board vessels, under dispatch for this country, on the following one.

From Mr. COLEMAN'S long resi[-]dence in India, and experience in wh[at] is calculated to give satisfaction, united

gon drops, icicles and Articles,	
Elegant single branch double plated do. with do. do. do.	200
Do. without pans, drops, or icicles,	75
Do. Round double Chamber Candlesticks with snuffers and Extinguishers and spare shades to each each.	25
Glass Bottomed Globe Hanging Lamps, plated Chains and Rings, and glass Burners complete (1st size, per pair.	60
Do. do. 2d size,	40
Do. do. 2d size a different pattern,	38

MATHEMATICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, FROM GILBERT.

Pocket Compasses, in Silver and Metal gilt cases. each.	15 to 50
Thermometers, in Mahogany sliding and Morocco cases, "	12 to 20
Eye Glasses, set in Gold, "	15 to 40
Gold Spectacles in Morocco cases with 2 sets of spare glasses to each,	60 to 75
Silver Do. in do. 2 sets of spare glasses to each,	12 to 20
Day and Night Telescopes with Shades,	50 to 100
Piedmont Barometers, round fronts and rack index,	75
Engineer's Drawing Instruments in Mahogany boxes with locks.	75
Engineer's Field Theodolites,	275
Compound Microscopes, on scroll feet in Mahogany cases,	75
Do, Do, full apparatus in fish skins cases.	120

MIRRORS.

18 Inch Convex Mirrors, gilt rims, stag top, 2 branches glass shades and cut glass pans, per pair.	500
Convex Mirrors, 4 to 10 inches	

Chronometer Stolen.

STOLEN from Messrs. BOYCE & Company's Stores, a Gold Pocket Chronometer made by "GRANT, No. 75, Fleet street London; No 3777."—Should the same be offered for Sale, it is requested that the person may be detained, and notice given at the Police Office: but as BOYCE & Co. have reason to suspect that it has been stolen these two months past (although only now missed,) gentlemen would do well to examine their purchases of Watches made from natives within that period; as their doing so would not only, not fail to afford satisfaction to themselves, but might lead also to a discovery of the thief by bringing to remembrance the person from whom such purchase had been made.—The restorer of the Chronometer will receive (if required) from BOYCE & Co a reward of 150 Rupees.

BOYCE & Co. have for Sale a few copies of "Pottinger's Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde" (1 Vol. 4 tom half bound) at 40 Rupees per copy, ready money without deduction.

Bombay 2d August 1820.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates.

HAS for private sale on Commission for Ready Money a neat Shigrampo, with a pair of Horses a[nd] Harness complete.

ALSO,

A Europe Buggy with a fast t[rot] Horse and Harness complete.

[illegible]0.

[illegible]TE SALE.

A [illegible]rampo, with a pair of [illegible]nd Handsome Ponies and harness Complete, the property of a Gentleman, leaving the Presidency.

Apply to Mr. John Mitchell Coach maker Baboola Tank.

Bombay August 2d, 1820.

"Kam Swammie."

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has [illegible]

decine Chests of sizes with Medicines, & Apparatus complete.	pr. chest 120 to 2[illegible]
Sodaic Powders, - - - per box	½ to 5
Ginger Beer, - - - - - " "	5
Seidlitz Salts, - - - - - " "	5

GUNS, PISTOLS,
from Wilkinson and others

Best Double Barrelled Guns with apparatus complete in Mahogany Cases, - Each	500 to 650
Best Single Barrelled, - -	360 to 425
Best Duelling Pistols Hair Triggers in Mahogany Cases complete, - - "	250 to 500
Single barrelled fowling pieces "	80 to 200
Single barrelled Rifles, - "	" 150
Brass Blunderbusses, plain and with spring Bayonets "	50 to 75
Twisted and Octagon barrelled pistols, - "	85 to 120
Copper Powder Flasks, "	4 to 8
Double shot Belts, "	8
Flints of sizes, - - Per 1000	12 to 36
Patent shot all numbers, - (28lb bags) per Bag.	7
Sir Humphry Davy's patent Gunpowder, 1 lb Magazines with Locks and Keys, - per Mag.	5
2 lb ditto, - - - "	10
3 lb ditto, - - - "	14
5 lb ditto, - - - "	24

SUNDRIES.

Best 20 inch Mahogany Escrutoirs, brass clamped and ornamented, - - Each	110
Best brass clamped Mahogany dressing cases complete,	50 to 135
Best Japanned Wood Tea Chests, Chinese figures on top and sides, - - - "	50
Toilette Glasses with 3 drawers, - -	35 to 40
Dressing Glasses of large size plain and with Sliding covers, - - - -	20 to 25

Port Wine	" Harper, . . .
	" Maxwell & Keys,
	" Paxton & Majoribanks, . . . do
	Paxton & Majoribanks, pints, . . do.
Old Ripe L. P. Madeira Wine,	
Old Ripe Lisbon Wine, " "	
Malmsey Madeira, " " "	
Malmsey Madeira, " " pints	
Malaga Wine, " " " " "	
White Constantia, " " pints do. do.	
Calcavella, " " " " " " do. do.	3[illegible]
White Ætna, " " " " " " do. do.	
Red Ætna, " " " " " " do.	
Cherry Brandy, " " " pints do.	
Raspberry Brandy, " " pint[illegible]	
Sherry from 3 different House[illegible]	
Rum Shrub, " " " "	
Old Ripe Cognac Brandy.	
Currant Whiskey, "	
British Wines	Raisin, " "
	Orange, "
	Calcavella,
	Madeira,
	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	Rheni[illegible]
French Claret	St.
	S.
Perry in St[illegible] ler and	
Per y [illegible]	
Cide[illegible]	
[illegible]	
Salted Herrings,	
Salted Herrings,	
Pickled Ox Tongue of 12 pieces each	
Pickled Ox Tongues in [illegible] of 6 picces each	
Pickled Ox Tripe,	
Bologna Sausages preserved	
Suet 25 lb. Kegs,	
English Butter 28 lb. Jars	
Pickles	
Sauces assorted,	
Taragon Vinegar,	
Best white Wine Vinegar.	

[illegible]

[illegible]ascertain" whether the above [illegible]rect.

I subscribe myself with perfect truth.

NOT, CAPT. SHERIFF.

P. S.—It occurs to me, but the Idea is discarded by my friends as being altogether void of probability, that there may be some latent *Wit* in Milksop's Letter; should this however prove to be the case and Milksop will condescend to enlighten me on the subject I shall be happy to apologize for doubting his rationality.

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* *Nihil est tam utile, quod in transitu prosit*; let this be taken by the writer to himself; We might have omitted this sentence but we have every inclination to encourage *wit*, wherever its found, and none to get into the trammels of a *Sheriff* or his *Depute*.

Another Correspondent has desired us to insert what follows, so that the Milksops of Bombay will have work enough on their hands.

SPASMODICK CHOLERA.

——— quod optanti Divum promittere neme
Auderet, volvenda diés en attulit ultro.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I forward a receipt for the cure of Cholera, discovered by Captain Sherriff, of the Commissariat at Jaulnah. It has been tried in many instances, and always successfully. The fame of his remedy is widely spreading, and the generality of Natives in this place and its suburbs seek Captain Sherriff's assistance, in preference to that of the gentlemen of the Faculty. As a detail of all the attacks of Cholera successfully treated by Captain Sherriff would be inconsistent with the desireable brevity of Newspaper communications. I have selected the following strong case, as particularized in a Letter from Captain

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Deccan, 24th July.

MR. EDITOR,

Every person under this Presidency seems to take a strong approving interest in the work now in progress for a causeway between Colaba and Bombay.

The known healthiness and comparative retirement of the former delightful spot, will probably soon render it the favorite abode of the Rich and powerful in Bombay, in the same degree perhaps as every part of the Esplanade is already confined to those happy classes, for Tents or temporary Dwellings in the cool season, to the exclusion of Sick and Conva-

[illegible]ed to permit Captain A. [illegible] to proceed to the Presidency, as soon as the season opens, for the purpose of finishing his accounts as Paymaster of the late Field Force under Lieutenant Colonel Barclay.

26th July 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having determined that the salary and establishment attached to the situation of Vaccinator should be a permanant charge in the Civil Department is pleased to direct that the Medical Officers so employed be in future paid at the Presidency, by the Civil paymaster and by the Collectors, and other Civil disbursing Officers, at the subordinate stations.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—July 26. Col. D. Cunningham, 2d Light Cavalry from Kutch.

Do. 27. Ensign J. R. Slight, Engineers, from Poonah.

Do. 30. Lieut. Goodiff Pioneers, from Khandeish.

August 1st Cornet Robert Lewis, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, from Booj.

DEPARTURES.—July 28. Ensign J. R. Slight Engineers, to Poonah.

Do. 29. Lieut. F. C. Darke, 1st | 2d Regiment to Kishna.

Do. 30. Cornet H. Kensington, 2d Regiment, Light, Cavalry to Seroor.

Do. 31. Lieut. Col. Gifford, 2d Gr. Batt. to Poonah.

Do. Major Pierce, H. A. to Seroor.

...tionios with
...and locks, - - - 18 to 25
...folios with
...d blotting paper - - 9 to 12
...smen, - - per Set. 25
...ckgammon
...mplete, each 30
...ned Tea Trays
..., - - - - 30 to 40
...n sets of Spodes Ware
filled in Mahogany trays, - ,, 40

Bombay, 20th July 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH JULY 1820.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council deems it proper to call the attention of officers to the 27th article of the Regulations Head XXXVI. Sec. 2. prescribing the channel thro' which appeals against retrenchments by the Auditor General are to be preferred which has been in some instances neglected, and which requires when an officer has grounds to explain the propriety of a charge that has been retrenched he will state his objections upon the Extract of the retrenchment he has been furnished with, which he will return to the Paymaster, within one month, accompanied with Copies of orders, Certificates, or other authority he may have to urge. The Paymaster is to forward the same direct to the Auditor General as soon as possible. When retrenchments are taken off, the reaudit is to be notified to the party concerned, (as well as to the Paymaster and Paymaster General) by the Military Auditor General; but if they are confirmed by him, an appeal to the Honorable the Governor in Council may be demanded, by application to that officer, through the Paymaster from whose disbursements the retrenchments has been made; and the party that appeals must be aware of the necessity of stating, fully and clearly, every additional argument he may have to offer :, as the decision of Government will be final.

The dates of Commissions of the undermentioned officers permanently posted to Regiments on the 12th ultimo, having been given on wrong data, are altered as follow.

Date of Rank as Lieut.

No. 8 Lieutenant R. Carr, — 30th April 1820.
No. 9 Lieut. C. B. Parker, — Do. Do. Do.
No. 10 Lieut. J. Watkins, — Do. Do. Do.
No. 11 Lieut. J. P. Cumming,— Do. Do. Do.

Lieutenant James Craig is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. until further orders, vice Lieut. Waite removed to the 2d | 12th Regt. date of appointment 4th May 1820, and Lieut. Thomas Lechmere to officiate as Quarter Master to the 1st Batt. 12th Regt. N. I. until further orders, date of appointment 10th July 1820.

20 *July* 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Downey now doing duty with the Artillery in the Fort, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Surveying Vessel the Discovery.

Lieutenant William Shaw of the 1st Batt. 10th ...gt. of Madras N. I. having produced the prescrib... Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceed... ...o Sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble ...ernor in Council is pleased to grant him a ...on that account, for a period of ten months ...date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant J. Thomas ... ment N. I. having produce... Certificate of the necessity ... for the recovery of his health, ... vernor in Council is pleased to g... furlough on that account for a period of eight months from the date of his embarkation.

24*th July* 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council appoints Captain William Black to officiate as Paymaster in the Konkan, for Lieutenant Henderson nominated to Poona.

The furloughs to sea on sick certificate granted to Lieutenant W. Cazelet and Lieutenant Humphrey Lyons are extended, the former to the 1st of September, and the latter to the 1st November next.

...Honorable the Governor in Council is ple... ...A. B. Campbell of the 9th ... ...do . do 18

lescent officers seeking to recruit their Health from various ungenial stations, which they are occasionally subject to.

At present, MR. EDITOR, and for many years past, sick officers, when applying for Ground to pitch their Tents, have been generally ordered to the Sandy Beach about the Cooperage surrounded with the nuisances of noise, sand, and filth. Their situation (many being strangers) has generally been helpless and neglected enough, to claim perhaps in common humanity ... all portion of the Military Ground (the ... Esplanade) now annually assigned, apparently as of Right, to Wealthy Citizens; but "established usage" would I am aware make any appeal for the least reserve of the Esplanade hopeless and offensive; nothing could drive off the old luxurious Tenants but a siege.

Yet it is not too late perhaps to seek this object in Colaba. There some favorable spot might be reserved for friendless sick officers, where the Military Society would secure them from neglect, and soon enable them to return to their Duties.

May the liberal character of the present Government induce the enquiry and decision, this subject claims.

A. CALM OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,

In looking over your paper of Wednesday last, I observed a paragraph from Publicus and believe me when I say, how exceedingly grieved I was at the poor man's misfortune.

It is deeply to be regretted MR. EDITOR, that in this land of pagans, where the horned tribe mix promiscously with us bipeds, there is no remedy for such mishaps; however, I would advise my friend P. to provide himself with a pair of "the much improved Spectacles." so that in future he will be able to distinguish more clearly, such very dangerous impediments; for as P. observes, had he fallen on the horns, in all probability it would have been his *Quietus* but if Mr. P. has ever doubled Cape Horn, or passed Cuckold's point, he need not let the old ornament frighten him so much.

Yours &c.

WILL, SCUTTLEBUTT.

August 1st

July, 27th 1820.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Myself and a few friends having observed the question proposed to the public by Milksop in a note which you have inserted in the columns of your useful paper (think not I use the Epithet ... useful as a bare complement insert... ...of course, * *useful indeed* must be ...tion thro' whose Medium doubts of ... which embarrass the mind of Milksop ... solved) were utterly at a loss to conceive by what description of being it was conceived possible that either Mother's or Tiger's Milk was intended by Capt. Sheriff to be mixed with Magnesia, until, after a variety of conjectures, it was suggested by one of the Party and the supposition when expressed struck instant conviction on the rest that it must be some young Ass, the medicinal virtues of whose Mothers Milk is well known. "I shall "feel greatly obliged by your giving this let... ...a place in a column of your next paper

---

...ed Wa...
...e, Ivory handle,
...Tape,
...dia Rubber,
...ow Quills,
...tter Folder,
...Pounce Box with Pounce,
...Calendar for 1820,
...Ebony Ruler,
...Stamp,
...Black Ink Powder,
" "
...ying Cards,
...Cards,
...Sand Box with silver & shining sand,
1 Slate & Pencil,
1 Foolscap Book half bound, and
...emorandum Books, Price Rs.....175.

HOSIERY.

...tlemens } per Dozen 110
...kings }
...ack -
... " " 48
... " " 65
... " 20 to 30
... " 40 to 60
... " 40 to 50
30 to 35
20 to 30
40

...20
...No.
...rench
... - per lb 8
...bba
... - per bottle. 8
...DICINES &c.
...ng Me-
...965

...tention to business in general ... has removed his Godown into Hummum street, next to Bhiccajee Merjees, where he has on sale very superior Wines and Spirits being the remaining part of the Cargo of the Myra.

His fine old Cognac Brandy and old Antigua Rum (in English Bottles) are superior to anything now in Bombay and he will sell them in equal quantities at 20 Rupees per Dozen.

His Claret has been approved as very superior by all his Customers, to whom he has sold at 20 Rupees per Dozen, but to finish the few remaining Dozens he will now sell at 16 Rupees per dozen.

His Coté Rotè, nearly as fine as Burgundy and by many preferred and his Hermitage Red and White and other French Wines are equally good, especially his Champaign which has not been excelled in Bombay for many years, and he can safely appeal to all those Gentlemen and families, who have honored him with their Commands for the truth of his statement.

Bombay 1st August 1820.

...select from new publications works of interest and merit, he flatters himself that he shall meet with a continuance of that support which he has, up to the present period, experienced.

The very low terms on which the proposed Agency will be undertaken, will point out that references for the payment of the bills in London, on the dispatch of the orders, will be requisite. Duplicate bills will be forwarded with the articles.

Mr. COLEMAN will annually, transmit to Gentlemen, who may favor him with their orders, the London Catalogues.

Orders from Gentlemen at the other Presidencies, will be also received and executed on the same terms—with the exception, that it will be necessary that they should name their own agents, to whom their orders may be consigned.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of having their orders executed through Mr. Coleman, will have the goodness to favor him with their names, and he will give them due notice of the period of his departure, that they may be enabled to transmit to him such further communication as they may wish to make.

B...y, 2d August 1820.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE Sold on account of the underwriters on Board the Ship Eliza, to-morrow Thursday August 3d in the Hon'ble Company's Dock-Yard, the remnant of a Coir Cable, likewise a quantity of old Copper and Sheathing Boards, the sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely, Terms ready money and to be cleard away immediately.

Bombay August 2d. 1820.

Boyce, & Co's.

PRICES.

UPON WHICH A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT IS ALLOWED FOR READY MONEY,

OR FOR BILLS AT 30 DAYS' SIGHT.

Wines and Liquors.

		Rs.
HOCK, from MAXWELL and KEYS,	per Doz.	.65
Claret, „ Carbonell,	do. do.	.55
„ Divie Robertson,	do. do.	.50
„ Adamson,	do. do.	.50
„ Paxton & Majoribanks,	do do.	.50

CONFECTIONARY FROM HOFFMAN.

Apple and Quince Marmalade per	Jar	12
Fruit for Tarts,	do	Doz 24
Peppermint Lozenges,	do	bottle 10
Bourbon Honey, (quart bottles,	do do	8

SADDLERY FROM HASTIE.

Chariot Harnesses complete (plated mounting),	per Set	380 to 400
Buggy Harnesses complete (plated mounting),	per Set	100 to 110
Military Saddles complete (plated mounting,)	each	160
Military Saddles complete with ornamented Hussar Bridles,	do	170 to 180
Hussar Saddles complete,	do	200
Hunting ditto ditto	do	100
Horse Clothing in complete sets,	per Set	50

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Complete Pocket Cases of Veterinary Instruments,	each	120
Complete Cases of dissecting Instruments,	do	30
3 Bladed Horse Fleams,	do	12
Drawing Knives (6 in a set),	per Set	12
Blaine's Mane-Fullers,	each	5
Firing and Searing Irons,	per Set	30
Shoeing Tools (complete in boxes)	do Set	20
Needles,	do Doz	15

BOOTS & SHOES, *from Stunt.*

Long stiff Military Boots to come above the knee,	pair	38
Hessian Boots,	do	35
Wellington Boots,	do	35
Shooting Shoes with buckless,	do	18
Dress, Half dress, walking & strong walking Shoes,	do.	10

HATS, *from Bicknell and Moore.*

Gentlemen's superfine round black Hats.	each	25
Ditto,	do.	15
Ditto,	do.	12
Ditto superfine broad brim drab Hats		
... Black,	do.	20
and drab Cassimere,	do.	7

PIECE GOODS.

Rich Chintz 28 yards in a piece,	per piece	35 to 60
Europe shirting Cloth 40 yds. in a piece wide 9 | 8.	do.	50 to 75
Best Cambric Jaconots 20 yds. in a piece 4 | 4 wide	do	45
Best Snperfine Counterpanes 10-4	each	25
Ditto co. do.	11 | 4 do.	28
Ditto co. do.	12 | 4 do.	35
Marcella Waistcoating.	per yd.	6 to 7
Best Superfine White Corderoy.	do	4
Fine Irish linen 25 yds. in a piece	per piece	55 to 90
Fine White lawn 13 yds. in a piece.	do.	40
Fine Irish Sheeting 5 | 4 wide 56 yards in a piece.	do	100 to 130
Fine Scotch Sheeting 5 | 4 wide 43 yds, in a piece.	do.	95

MAPS &c.

Maps of the World on Rollers (varnished) Small size	do	36
Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa & America, on Rollers (varnished)	do.	50

SILVER PLATE.

18 inch round Waiter, with chas'd edges,	each	550
14 do.	do.	375
Richly chas'd Bread Baskets,	"	275 to 375
Sauce Pans & Covers.	" "	150
Chas'd Salt & Spoons,	" "	85
Chas'd Tea Pots, Basons, and Ewers, per set	"	500
Ditto,	"	400
Tea Pots & Stands, Cream Ewers & Sugar Basons, gilt inside.	"	365
Table Spoons, per doz.	"	150
Dessert Spoons,	" "	110
Tea Spoons,	" "	45
Table Forks,	" "	150
Dessert Forke,	" "	110
Soup Ladles, each	"	40
Fish Knives,	" "	30
Gravy Spoons,	" "	30
Cream Spoons	" "	10
Sugar Ladles,	" "	8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Walker, the Paymaster of the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, to a Medical Friend at Jaulnah.

MY DEAR—, *Aclee, 27th of May*, 1820. I take up the pen to describe as far I can real Cholera, upon been at work with of my servants was d, about 3 o'clock, and brought him to this g[illegible] the elephant; when he arrived he was nearly speechless, and his pulse not to be felt; a horrid watery purging ran from him in a continued stream, and he had violent spasms.

About two tea spoons full of *Magnesia*, in a coffee cup of *Milk*, was administered, and the dose repeated four or five times at short intervals; in about 10 or 15 minutes the purging ceased, his pulse was much improved or rather restored, and the patient sat up and seemed to me to be out of danger. At this time Sheriff gave him six grains of *Calomel*; shortly after taking this, he vomited all the Milk and Magnesia, and immediately relapsed into the former state; the spasms returned with increased violence, and he was as bad as ever.

More Magnesia and considerable quantities of Milk were again administered, and the spasms gradually left him, but the Calomel made him sick at the stomach at times, and the spasms returned a third time, and a third time the Magnesia and Milk were given to him, which again subdued the spasms, and he is now asleep, but I do not think he will live: however we shall see.

Sherriff insists upon it, that the Calomel has done all the harm, and it appears to me to be the case. I attribute all the good to the Milk alone; it perhaps may be as well to give the Magnesia, but this patient got very little the second time and great quantities of Milk. I have only mentioned what I have seen which I should think is sufficient to induce you to make a trial of the Magnesia and Milk, and I can assure you, that this was as far as I can judge, a very bad case of Cholera, and I feel satisfied that if the Calomel had not been given too soon, the man would have been quite well before this.

Sincerely Your's
J. WALKER.

N. B. The patient entirely recovered. Capt. Walker (a gentleman of considerable Medical research) remarks in a subsequent letter, that demulcent fluids are recommended to be drank freely, by a Frenchman in Paris, who writes on Spasmodick Cholera.

We think it unfortunate that this case should be referred to, or selected as a proof of its excellence, for Capt. Sheriff himself adminsters Calomel, not having confidence in his own specific. E.

Receipt for the cure of Cholera.

A table-spoonfull of Calcined Magnesia to be mixed in half a pint of Milk, and given upon the first appearance of Cholera, and repeated *ad libitum* until the vomiting and purging entirely cease. Should the patient require drink, after taking the first dose, Milk in any quantity may be given, but *no* Water until the disease has been subdued, when *and not before*, it may be administered with equal quantities of Milk.—A quantity of Sand is to be heated and constantly applied to the extremites, &c. where the circulation may have ceased. This hot and dry fomentation to be kept up without intermission, by as many people as can be procured.

The above remedy, it is to be observed, is *cheap* in purchase, *ready* in supply, and *simple* in operation. It neither requires the aid of a Galvanic battery, nor the choice contents of a Chemist's laboratory. It is remarkably adapted to the prejudices of the Natives. As Milk proves an antidote to the Cholera, and the Vaccine Inoculation to the Small Pox (once the most powerful and unfailing engines of the Angel of Death) what superstition can be considered more reasonable than the Braminical worship of the Cow?

I am, Your obedient Servant,
MEETA DOODH.

Jaulnah May 30, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hygæa, should have a place, but we think the castigation, however much deserved, too severe.

Robigia must wait in patience; we are totally unacquainted with her saucy Cousin.

Tyro, shall certainly appear in our next, it has been unadvoidably omitted in our present number,

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1820.

BUY.	Six per Cent.	Bengal Loans	SELL.
PREM.		per 108.	PREM.
RS. 5			RS. 4.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 |

30 Days	on Calcutta	111	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days	on Madras	107	100 Madras do.
38 Days	on Surat	98	100 Surat do.
8 Days	on Poonah	103½	100 Poonah do.
8 Days	on Ahmedabad	110½	100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 2d AUGUST, 1820.

The arrival of the two Indiamen from St. Helena, on Thursday last, was rather unexpected as we scarce considered them due. Their passage both from England to St. Helena, and from St. Helena to this port, has been short, and is certainly amongst the quickest that have ever been performed.

Nay, if we except the Ceres in 1815, who made the passage to St. Helena in 51 days, the shortest of any.

From England to St. Helena, 57 days.
From St. Helena to Bombay, 44

Days at Sea. - - 101

Admiral Plamplin, still remained on that station; Bonaparte, continued to seclude himself although no pains are spared to render his exile as comfortable as possible, and it is said, that like another *Cincinnatus*, he purposes to devote his leisure to the business of agriculture; his new house is in a state of forwardness.

The following Ships, have passed the Island, since our last accounts.

	Passed.
General Harris, from China,	10th May.
Dorsetshire, - from Ditto,	12th June.
Winchelsea, - from Ditto,	12th June.
Forbes, - - - from Bengal,	14th [illegible]
Thos. Grenville, from Bengal,	12th J[illegible]

We have lately read over again Mr. Brackenridge's letter to Mr. Monroe, on South American affairs; our readers will recollect that Mr. B. was the secretary of legation to the Commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres by the United States, and we may safely say that considering it as a Transatlantic work we have seldom seen so much good sense or sounder reasoning; on the future aggrandisement of the Western world, he has this remarkable passage.

Under whatever government the five American empires may be placed, their condition must be rapidly ameliorated. But should they happily imitate the wise policy of the United States, in opening a free trade with all nations, receiving and tolerating all foreigners, they must rapidly increase in population, and all their resources will be quickly brought into action They will attract the ingenious and enterprising from every part of the world; a spring will be given to their industry; plains, now uninhabited will be peopled; cities will rise, and improvements will be speedily effected throughout all the ramifications of society. The discovery of America will then indeed be complete. The United States, as being in the vicinity, will certainly be more permanently benefited; but Europe in general, and more particularly England, will derive incalculable advantages. *The time will come when Europe will visit America for the double purpose of enjoying her vast commerce and of finding a passage to the East; America will then be the centre of commercial attraction to the whole world.* We shall then verify the poetic prediction of Bishop BERKELY:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
"The four first acts already past;
"A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
"Time's noblest offspring is the last."

This will be a mighty revolution, not brought about by wars, by violence, by injustice, but one in which all will find an interest, and which will therefore be harmonious and peaceful. The change in the track of commerce to the East has three times produced the most surprising revolutions in the affairs of the civilised world; the Isthmus of Darien, that unfortunate wall, which three hundred years ago arrested the noble ardor of Columbus, will yet give way, and open a short and direct passage to Hindostan and China. This great event may be long retarded by Spain, should Europe close her eyes to her true interests, and afford assistance to that rotten monarchy in the shocking work of putting back the colonies two centuries, by a system of extermination. These ideas may be thought visionary to some, but they will become history sooner than many imagine.

New Parliament.—Progress of the Election up to the 12th of March, Members re-elected 204; Members of the late Parliament retired, or not re elected 56. New Members 53.

The weather.—This last week has been delightful; scarce a day through out the neaps that Ships might not have gone to Sea, the water has been smooth, the winds moderate, and the sky serene.

Agricultural.—The business of transplanting the Paddy is now in full action; Indian corn and the usual country vegetables are in great luxuriance; the time for putting Cabbage, and Cauliflower seeds in baskets is now arrived, and beds to receive the plants may be prepared; but as it is likely, that we shall have a good deal of heavy rain in August, the plants must not be put in the ground until after Cocoa-nut-day; French and many other kinds of Beans are now in flower.

We are happy to congratulate the inhabitants of our island on the arrival of a medical gentleman, who we perceive has established himself opposite the Post Office, and who we hear has studied some years under those well known skilful surgeons and anatomists Messrs. Cooper and Brooks. A gentleman of this description, has long been wanted and we have no doubt will meet that encouragement which his abilities as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London entitles him to.

Bom. Cour.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Discovery sailed the other day for the Persian Gulf fully equipped, for a long cruize of Survey. On her arrival in the Gulf Captain Phillip Maughan resumes the Command and commences his operations.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 27. The H. C. Ship Canning, Wm. Patterson, from London and St. Helena 12th June.

Do. Ship Lady Melville, J. Stewart from London and St. Helena 12th June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Canning.—Captain Close, M. N. Cavalry. Mr. Paul Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Elder, Cadets.

Per Lady Melville.—Mrs. Lieut. Col. Brooks, Miss Charlotte Brooks, Mr. F. Parry.

DEPARTURES.—July 27, Ship Angelica, Thomas Crawford to Persain gulph.

Do. Ship Fatisalam, Nacqudah, Shahoodeen Tyeb, to Malabar Coast.

Do. Ship Glorioso J. Patterson to Calcutta.

Do. 28. Ship Elizabeth Joseph Keys, to Gulph of Persia.

Do. The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. H. Hardy, to the Persian Gulf.

Do. Ship Royal Charlotte Richard Burrell, to Penang & China,

PASSENGERS.

By Glorioso.—Major, W, P. Tucker with his Lady.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, for London.
Ship Phœnix, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Sylph, Thetis.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra. Francis Warden, Upton Castle. Faz el Kerim, Bannerman Milford.

FREE TRADERS.

Blenden Hall, Phœnix.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Susan, Eliza.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox, Samdany.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Marquis, D'anjaga.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

June 25.—Ship Mary, John Brown, from Port Jackson 2d May.

26 Ship Volunteer. Thomas Waterman, from Bussorah 27th April, Bushire, Muscat, Bombay, and Madras 22d June.

27 Ship George Home, J. A. Telfer, from London 5th January, Madeira, 3d Jan. Cape of Good Hope 6th April, and Madras 23d June.

— Brig Haldane. Benjamin Ormin, from Port Jackson 2d May.

30. Ship Catherine, G. Bomfield, from Zanzibar 28th May, and Madras 24th June.

OFF CALCUTTA.

26. The Mary.
27. The Volunteer at Cooly Bazar.
29. The Haldane. (Brig.)
30. The George Home.

PASSENGERS.

Per Volunteer From Madras.—Sir John Gordon, Bart and Capt. Hogg.

REMARKS.

The H. C. Ships Atlas and Bridgewater, sailed from the river of Canton in Company, on the 14th of February for England. Mr. Plowden and Lieut. William H. M. 86th Regt. had proceeded on the former ship.

The Streatham arrived at China in the beginning of February.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Dorah, J. Aken, for the Cape of Good Hope, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

June, 26, Arab Ship Fatalwahab. W. M. Wyatt, for Penang.

— Brig Udny, W. Humble, for the Isle of France.

July, 1, Ship Philippa, J. Hodges, Jun. to complete her lading for China, via Sincapore.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Exmouth, Jessy, Laura, and H. M. Ship Curron.

PROGRESS OF VSSELS.

At the following Stations on the 1st instants.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Glenelg and Cumbrian.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—The Fatal Wahab.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Castle Huntly, Asia, Astell and the Fame.

[July 8.

(Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of July, 1820.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships, for China, - -	3	2,978
Free Traders, for Great Britain, &c. - - -	13	5,936
Country Ships, for China, - - - - - - - -	9	5,485
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	24	7,622
Laid up for Sale or Freight, - - - - - - -	42	16,803
American Vessel, - - - - - - - - - - -	1	319
French Vessels, - - - - - - - - - - - -	3	1,395
Total	95	40,563
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of July 1819.	20	8,929

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 7, Ship Waterloo, Samuel Lovell, from London 10th March and Madeira 1st April.

Do. Brig Anna Catherina, Oudsahoour, from Trincomallie 1st July.

Do. Ship Four Sisters, T. W. Stunt, from Ennore 2d July.

Do. 8th, Ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, from Portsmouth 17th, Madeira 29th March, St. Jago 7th April, and Johana 16th June.

Do. 11th, Ship Venus, G. Dawson, from Coringa 1st July.

DEPARTURES.—July 7, Schooner Princess Charlotte, Syrang (Naeoda) for Tranquebar.

Do. Schooner Harmine, Guilleven, for Mauritius.

Do. 9th, Brig Sweepstakes, G. Kirby, for Masulipatam.

Do. H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, W. Majoribanks, for Penang and China.

Do. Henry Porcher, T. Phillips, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

At Booje on the 6th July Eliza, the infant daughter of Captain Charles Payne.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ultimo, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas Thomason, John Armstrong Currie, Lieut., in the H. C. Military Service, to Miss Frances Sophia Williams.

At the same place, by the Rev. Joseph Parsons Christopher Godby, Lieut. in the 1st Battalion 18th N. I. to Miss Frances Barbara Vanrenen.

At Bancore, on the 27th ultimo; at the house of H. M. Pigou, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, George Richardson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Penelope, youngest daughter of W. W. Bird, Esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

At the house of J. Pattle, Esq. the Lady of Capt. Waters, of a Daughter, still born.

On the 9th ultimo, Mrs. Pybus, widow of the late J. B. Pybus, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Moorshedabad, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of J. Campbell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At the Presidency on the 27th ult. the Lady of G A Jacob, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 30th ultimo, the Lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last, the [illegible] Bennett Esq. of the [illegible] the 1st instant, W, R. B. [illegible] of the H. C. Civil Service.

At Patna on the 15th ultimo, James Sperling, son of Henry William Money, Esq. aged, year and 10 months.

At Cawnpore, at half past 3 o'clock in the forenoon on the 15th ult. the Lady of Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, H. M. 87th Regt. aged 40 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to bewail her loss, By this severe though allwise dispensation of Providence in calling hence this beloved object, her relatives have sustained a shock which the softening hand of time can only tend to calm and alleviate.

On the 27th ultimo, Walter Charles Warden, infant son of Mr. Trottter Wurden aged 10 months and 11 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Kilpauk, the Lady of Captain Miller, H. M. 46th Regiment, acting Brigade Major H. M. Forces, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Chindaterapettah on the morning of the 36th Ultimo, Mary the Wife of Sergeant Major Andrew Murray of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry.

On Monday the 10th Instant, Mrs. Aratoon Simeon, aged sixty years, the Wife of the Reverend Mr. Aratoon Simeon, the Vicar of the Armenian Church at this Presidency, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation—leaving a circle of relatives and friends to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At the Netherlands settlement of Jaggernaikporam on the 19th May last, after a long illness borne with Christian fortitude, C. B. Dirksy, Esq. in the 61st year of his age, Resident of that place, most sincerely, and deservedly regretted by his family, friends and acquaintance. He has left a Widow, with a large family to bewail his irreparable loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1820.

BUY.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	SELL.
2 4		2 0.

BENGAL. CIVIL APPONTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 20TH JUNE, 1820.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Register of the Provincial Court

of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Cardew, Register of the Zillah Court of Backergunge.

CALCUTTA.

[July 7

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Cotton.—The communication with the interior by the Mattabangah River, being now open, the arrivals during the week have been considerable, but as these are chiefly under the circumstances noticed in our two last numbers, they have caused no alteration in the market—the price of Cutcheura keeps nomially about 21 rupees—nothing has been done since our last.

Grain—Generally has declined on our last week's prices.

Opium—The demand for this is good, and as the quantity in the market is small, the price has advanced considerably.

Piece Goods.—The alterations in these are trifling, and very little doing in them at present.

Salt Petre—Remains at our former rates.

Sugar.—We have continued our quotations of last week, although the market may be stated to have suffered a slight depression.

Freight to London.—This continues low, and difficult to be procured, and no improvement is likely to take place till better accounts are received of the English markets, and a reduction in the price of the produce of this country takes place here,. The rate of freight is in some degree nominal, but may be stated at £ 5 a £ 5 10.

Canton, April 5, 1820.—My last reports of 2d January, communicated a gloomy report of our Cotton Market; little worse however than we have really experienced, and although we must ascribe as one cause of the depression nearly the whole crop of the Nankeen district (to the extent of 30,000 peculs) having been thrown into the market, during the last four months, yet the demand for the Staple has *astonishingly* and suddenly diminished, that notwithstanding the small importations within the last twelve months the sales are very tedious, and the prices consequently low. Since the arrival of the *Resource, Susan, Mermaid* and *Bengal Merchant*, the prices have rather exceeded our expectations; the sales have been made at 12 and 12-2—1,500 bales; per *Mermaid* at 12-6 *having* 100 *of Jalo n*, The *Bengal Merchant's* is landing but not yet sold in consequence of advices from Bengal, stating the scarcity and price; it is consequently, *next to impossible* that much can be imported from your quarter for at least many months, we may therefore expect a rise when the Statement is believed by the Chinese; but you may rest assured, that a considerable importation would have been fatal to the adventurers, and I consider it *extremely* fortunate for our Friends in Calcutta, that the scarcity will save the many that would otherwise have speculated on receipt of advices per *Asia*.

We have reason to suppose that the importation from Bombay will also be short of the usual quantity, and it may therefore be presumed, that should a cargo now and then drop in from Calcutta, it ought to save the importer from loss, more cannot be expected while Cutchoura continues at 16 to 17 per maund,

Opium Sales have been much impeded by a strong Edict from the Emperor, and of *a more serious* nature than usual.

The Vice Roy has been compelled to exert himself in consequence, and the dealers in the article have generally disappeared. The depôt vessel at Whampoa has been forced from thence and serious alarm was entertained for the consequences; but we hope the temporary bar to sales for sometime past will be the only disadvantage, *and soon removed*; it has been the cause of a considerable quantity remaining on hand; whereas had not the circumstance occured, there would hardly have been a chest; the bustle is subsiding fast, and we trust in a short time sales will be brisk.—They yet purchase at Whampoa at 1280; but at Macao no sale has taken place during the last month; previously it had risen to 1330, and it would have been higher both there and here, but for the unfortunate occurrence alluded to.

Very little Malwa or Turkey remains in the market, the former had sold at 1250 and a little at Macao at 1300; the Turkey at 1100. We are informed that the last year's crop of the latter is large, and a considerable quantity must in consequence be expected; as the late prices here will ere this be generally known; yet we have reason to expect there will be no considerable fall of price during the ensuing season—much must always depend on the hands into which it falls, and *their instructions*, which ought, with this article to be *discretional*. —When the period of sales is limited by the constituent, it generally depresses the market, and is a certain disadvantage to himself.

Cash is as plentiful as in Bengal, and for a similar reason: a greater stagnation of trade than was ever known in Canton.—*Hurkaru*.

We have been favored by a friend with the following sketch of a Ship's expences, attendant on a trading voyage to the Isle of France, which we publish for the information of our Mercantile readers.

Port Charges, Pilotage, &c. Sp. Dols.	210	
Rice, Wheat, &c. Boat hire from the outer Roads at per Bag	—	7½
Do. From Inner Roads at do.	—	4
Do. for Bales, Casks, 6 doz. Cases, &c.	—	8½
Wharfage for each package.	—	8
Ballast at per Ton.	1	80

According to the above rates the total charges of a vessel measuring a little more than 400 tons amounted to Sp. Dols. 1,281 12.

The Bengal Hurkaru, July 5.

Madras.

JULY, 13.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverend W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency.

Mr. M. D. Cockburn, Collector and Magistrate of Salem.

The First Class of the Lottery was drawn yesterday, when the large prize of 20,000 Rupees fell to No. 488; the prize of 10,000 Rupees to No. 3986; of 4,000 Rupees to No. 2777.

The following are the Names of the Passengers by the *Waterloo*.

Surgeon C. M'Lean, Lieut. Allen, Lieut. Cassey, Messrs. C. G. Badden, J. Duff, J. Keer, T. Lenieve, F. Barker, F. Brodie, G. S. Scott, V. Hughes, J. Laurd, Howden, and E. Eames, Cadets.

The Ship *Venus*, Captain Dawson, returned to the Roads from the Northern Ports on Tuesday.

The Third Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the present year, commenced at the Court House on the Beach on Saturday forenoon, pursuant to Proclamation.

European Extracts.

PRICE OF STOCKS, 15TH MARCH,
3 per Cent. Consols 68½
3 per Cent. Navy 104½
India Bonds 155 premium
Consols for Acct, 68¾
Imperial 3 per Cent. Anns. 68.

BRUSSELS,—5th FEBRUARY.

In the course of the Thaw; The Gelder and the low grounds of Holland experienced the most terrible disasters. The Dyke of Dussel some leagues above Nimeguen, was forced in, and the waters of the Rhine, united themselves to those of the Whaal, and inundated the town. The right bank of the Whaal could not resist this mass of water it gave way near Osterhout, and the torrent tore away with it the Church, the Castle, the presbytery and many houses. The two Betuves, and Thirlard were also inundated, and the inhabitants forced to quit their houses in an instant with all their cattle, the houses that withstood the torrent, were much damaged by the Ice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW TIMES.

Sir—As an old Elector of this place, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few lines. To the honour of the Borough of Southwark, for nearly thirty years did it return to the British Senate one of its most valuable Members, Mr. Henry Thornton, a man who was loyal, but independent, a true Christian, an excellent husband, and the best of fathers. Few statesmen were more able; and no man ever felt more, and perhaps relieved so much the distresses of the poor, as he did. If we had searched the nation through, it would have been impossible that we could have selected a more worthy successor to him than we had in Mr. Barclay, and sorry am I, and sorry indeed, is the great majority of the Borough, that they should have been so misled by art and cunning, as to have deprived themselves of Mr. Barclay's valuable services in Parliament. Whom have we got for our present Members? One a brewer, who seldom speaks but when the question turns on malt and hops, and never votes, but against that Government under which he has prospered. So much for our interest! So much for his gratitude! In regard to the other Gentleman, perhaps something less than our former patriot Mr. Tierney procured, would be sufficient to transfer his name from the lists of minority to those of majority. Sir, it is not to be endured, that the first Borough in the world should be thus represented! Let but a man of character come forward, whose motto is piety to God, and loyalty to the King; and we shall then regain a part of our respectability, by teaching the associates of English mobs and of French traitors, that this old and ancient Borough is worthy to be free, and to have at its head those to whom we can look up for example, as we did to our venerable Monarch for those great principles, which have placed this country on the highest pinacle of glory that any country ever stood,—the conquerors of France and atheism, the supporters of religion and virtue, and the liberators of Europe.

I remain Sir, your obedient Servant,
AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.
Southwark, Feb. 23, 1820.

BERMUDA.

The Legislature of Bermuda was convened on the 1st of December. The new Governor, Sir Wm. Lumley, opened the Session with a speech, of which the following is a part:—

The Prince Regent having been pleased to sanction, by a recent Act, the still greater freedom of trade and intercourse between this Colony and the Continent of America, for great national purposes, for the benefit of the Empire in general, and the important West India trade in particular, by which, together with the increased establishment of the Dock-yard and Naval Arsenal, it is likely to become a great entrepot between Great Britain, America, and the West Indies. It rests with yourselves and the inhabitants of these islands, to give full effect to these gracious intentions, and to ensure their permanence by a liberal and enlightened policy in in affording and continuing every facility to all vessels of every nation entering your ports and harbours, by which we almost hope to render this Colony the chief mart and emporium of the Western World."

We wish these flattering prospects may be realised in their fullest extent, and we think they are likely to be under the constant operation of a wise and liberal policy.

At the Admiralty Sessions on Friday, James Pater was found guily of the wilful murder of his brother, John Pater, on board the Aurora fishing-smack, of which the former was master, on the 14th Nov. off Dungeness. The prisoner in his defence, said, that he was not in his senses when he committed the crime; and it was proved that he was intoxicated at the time. Sir Wm. Scott, in an impressive speech, pronounced the awful sentence of death; and deferred the execution until Tuesday, instead of Monday, on account of the falling of the tide.—S. Baker, tried for the wilful murder of E. Bryant, his cabin boy, was acquitted.—William Lilly and Alexander Wood were found guilty of plundering a wreck on the Goodwin sands; but sentence was not passed.—This morning, Jos. Bluett, a seaman in his Majesty's service, was convicted of having attempted to kill his wife, by stabing her on board the Laura frigate. Sir William Scott passed sentence of death on the prisoner, but appointed no day for his execution.

Feb. 4.

The following is a statement of the principal articles of colonial produce imported inio Hamburgh, during the year 1819:—

Cotton, 20,033 bags, 216 half ditto, and 779 packages; Cocoa, 46,774 bags, 49 bales, and 211 casks; Coffee, 6,874 bags, 5,882 bales, 55 packages, and 25,670 casks; Cinamon, 58 bags, 2 packages, 12 bales, and 51 chests; Cassia, buds 788 chests, 12,826 packages, 1 bale, and 1,919 bundles; Cassia Lignea, 407 chests 25 bundles, and 1,230 packages; Cotton Manufactures, 3,884 bales, and 2,615 cases; Cochineal, 58 barrels, 1 chest, 8 serons, and 1 bale; Hides, 126,887; Indigo, 3,588 chests; Ginger, 9,923 sacks, 629 bags, 4,063 bundles, 140 chests, 120 casks, 188 barrels, 513 packages, and 672 bales; Mace, 143 casks, and 171 chests; Nutmegs, 164 casks, 13 chests, and 10 bags; Pepper, 4,592 bags, 713 bales, and 40,000 lbs.; Pimento, 7,336 bags, 206 bales, and 121 casks; Rice, 11,031 bags, 350 bales, 10,309 casks, and 1,116 tierces; Rum, 4,532 puncheons, 306 casks, 80 pipes, 109 barrels, and 655 hhds.; Tobacco Leaf, 4,530 hhds. 4,888 bales, 8,756 packages 11,692 bundles, 91,386 rolls, 1,896 hampers, 68 chests, 753 serons, 255 kegs, 148 sacks, 104 canisters, 30 cwt., 144, bales, and 19 parcels; Ditto Carrots, 309 hhds., 3 bales, 1 package, and 115 carrots; Ditto Stems, 1,738 bags, 984 packages, 4 serons, 712 casks, 112 hampers, and 6 parcels; Sugar, 12,825 whole, 196 half and three-quarter chests, 25, 227 casks, 39,446 bags, and 138 baskets.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CHARITIES OF THE

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

We, the Commissioners named and appointed by his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, bearing date the 20th day of August, in the 58th year of his Majesty's reign issued in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the said 58th year of this Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charties in England for the Education of the Poor.

Do further report, as follows:—

In the prosecution of the duties intrusted to us, we have now completed our investigation of all the charities for education which have come to our knowledge in the counties of Berks, Kent, and Sussex; with the exception only of two in Berkshire, and five in Sussex, concerning which we still wish for some further information, and have, therefore, for the present, deferred reporting upon them. We have also made considerable progress in the examination of those in London and Westminster, and in the country of Middlesex.

In the present Report are contained 170 cases; of which 19 are in the cities of London and Westminster, 2 in the country of Berks, 39 in the country of Kent, 59 in the country of Middlesex, 4 in the country of Surrey, and 47 in the country of Sussex; besides 1 in the latter country, falling within the exception of the 12th section of the said act of Parliament relating to special visitors.

The total number of charities which have fallen within our inquiry, in the three counties of which we may consider the examination as completed, is as follows: in Berkshire 91, in Kent 145, in Susses 75, exclusive of 2 in Berkshire, 4 in Kent, and 1 in Sussex, which, having special visitors, are not within the scope of our commission.

Except for the purpose of completing the examination of those three counties, we have latterly confined our inquiries chiefly to the institutions in the metropolis and its neighourhood, deeming it advisable not to commence any investigation in a distant district during the pendency of a measure by which it is proposed to extend the objects of the commission, and which, if carried into effect, might make it necessary to visit the same places a second time.

In preparing our separate reports of each charity, we have pursued the plan formerly adopted, except that in a greater proportion of cases we have endeavoured to embody the evidence so completely in the reports, as to render its insertion in the appendix unnecessary.

The Act of Parliament requires that we should report our proceedings one in each half year; but it will be observed, that little more than four months have elapsed since our former report was presented. We have, however, been anxious to produce a second report before the termination of the present session, in order that the result of our investigations might be brought before the notice of Parliament with as little delay as possible, and before the provisions of a new Act may have prescribed some new course of proceeding.

CUMBERLAND ASSIZES.

[From the *Carlisle Journal*.]

On Thursday evening the Judge of Assize (Park) entered this city, and shortly afterwards proceeded to open the Court in the usual form; when it was adjourned to the following day. On Friday morning his Lordship attended divine service at the Cathedral, when the Rev. Mr. How, of Workington, preached from 2 Peter, c. 2, and 16th verse—"As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the ser-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1820.

vants of God."

About one o'clock Mr. Justice Park came into Court, and his Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality being read, the Mayor, &c., and Coroners, called on to answer to their names, and the other minor routine business disposed of, the Grand Jury were sworn.

His Lordship then charged the Grand Jury in a very impressive speech of which the following is the substance:—His Lordship first noticed the graciousness of his Majesty in issuing a commission for the trial of civil and criminal causes in this county during the Lent circuit—a circumstance which had not before occurred in his Lordship's remembrance, and which was conceded to the wishes of the people. His Lordship then noticing the state of the calender, said it did not seem to call for any particular remark, unless it was its containing the names of some very young persons; it was proper that it should be understood that youth did not save the party from the punishment due to the perpetration of crime. His Lordship said, that having the honour to know personally most of the gentlemen called on the Grand Jury, and that they were either Magistrates, or had been before on Grand Juries little necessity existed of his being minute in his charge: but since he has had the honour of being professionally engaged in this county, he had travelled through different parts of the kingdom, and observed, in some places, a practice to prevail, which it was not necessary here to caution the Grand Jury against—it is that of throwing out all bills which are not supported by such evidence as must necessarily be followed by a verdict of guilty.

In other places he had observed a practice still more absurd—of finding all the bills presented. This is more faulty than the other, because by finding a bill, without any probable evidence to support it, not only the acquittal of the prisoner is insured, but all proceeding against him concluded, even although better evidence should afterwards be obtained. His Lordship then alluded to the discussion in and out of Parliament respecting prison discipline, and declared, that though not wanting in humanity, he was no visionary on that subject, but hoped the time would never come when imprisonment shall be no punishment. His Lordship expressed himself friendly to a proper classification of prisoners, to their due employment; their instruction in morals and religion; attention to their cleanliness, and to their real comfort; but his Lordship could not entertain the idea, that when a poor man has his cottage broken into and plundered, the culprit should be placed in a better situation than the man whom he had injured. His Lordship recommended to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury to keep in view the classification and other improvements in prison discipline to which he had alluded, until it was satisfactorily accomplished. Aluding to the expressions of popular discontent, his Lordship said that he was happy to learn, that so far as the disturbances existed in this county, the exertions for ther suppression had been effectual; and he hoped and prayed they may so continue. In all conditions of society the peaceable must be protected from the lawless. One object which his Lordship had in view in dwelling on this subject was to convey to those who heard him that it was not because evil-doers were unknown to the Magistrates and the Government that they escaped, but to lenity; and his Lordship hoped and trusted that this lenity and forbearance will convince those that have been led astray, that the Magistrates are their friends. His Lordship concluded with remarking on the blassphemous & seditious pamphlets which have lately issued from the press, to the destruction of youth. On this subject his Lordship professed his inability to descant in the eloquent language which, on the same topic, he had just heard in the Cathedral, from the Sheriff's chaplian; but, as it was a subject which belonged to the Bench as well as the pulpit, he felt that it became him to make a few observations. The authors of these publications have not only attacked the administration of justice, which, said his Lordship, "I declare to God, so far as I know, is pure," but have dared to attack the Author of their being. No case of this sort had to come before the Grand Jury; but his Lordship hoped they would, for God's sake, be vigilant in watching the work of sedition and blasphemy, which had been overspreading the land; this vigilance, his Lordship was confident, they would exercise, knowing that they were men, that they were Englishmen, that they were Christians. [*The Times,—March* 1.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

It is said that, owing to an inadvertency in the wording of the late Act of Parliament, intended to give continuance during the dissolution to all expiring Acts, the Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors cannot be administered during the recess, as was expressly intended by Parliament. The words of the new Act, passed a day or two before the dissolution, to keep alive other Acts until the new Parliament shall assemble, are as follow:—"That all laws now in force, and which would expire at the end of this session of Parliament, or on or before the 1st day of June, 1820, shall be, and continue in full force to all intents and purposes, until the 25th day of June, 1820." Now, unfortunately for the Insolvent Debtors who are confined in the gaols throughout the kingdom, the last Act passed by the Legislature for their relief expired on the 22d February last. Its temporary revival cannot, therefore, be comprehended in the words of the other Act to which we have alluded. Mr. Reynolds, the King's Council, who acted as Chief Commissioner under the late Act, has had repeated interviews with Lord Sidmouth within the last day or two upon this subject; it is said nothing has been decided on in behalf of the debtors. But the general opinion is, that the inaccuracy in the wording of the last Act is conclusive against the opening of the Insolvent Debtors Court until the new Parliament meets, and makes a fresh provision for the administration of this branch of the law.

Misprint in the leading article of yesterday:—For "abhorrent designs" (vie of the conspiretors), read "apparent designs.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Thomas Perdy and *George Butler* had been indicted for the wilful murder of William Hart, who was thrown off the Holyhead mail, of which Perdy was the driver, and which had been upset by the Chester one, of which Butler was the driver, in consequence of the misconduct of both prisoners, who had been racing their coaches near St. Alban's, in the month of August last; but the Grand Jury having thrown out the bill for the capital offense, they were now tried on a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Brodrick stated the case for the prosecution. The first witness called was,

Mr. Archer, a respectable bootmaker, of 91 Cheapside, who presented a mutilated and broken-down appearance, having been one of the unhappy sufferers from the misconduct which occasioned the death of the deceased. He stated, that he was an outside passenger by the Holy head mail on the evening of the 10th August last, intending to go to Coventry on business. He sat on the box with the prisoner Perdy. When the coach arrived at that part of the road beyond Highgate, where a junction is formed between the Archwayroad and the old Highgate-road, the Chester mail came up. Both coachmen began to whip their horses and put them into a gallop, and drove abreast of each other at a furious rate for a considerable distance, when the driver of the Chester mail slackened the pace of his horses, and seemed conscious of the impropriety of his conduct; but, however, when the coaches approached towards St. Alban's, and had arrived at the hill about a mile from that town, the prisoner, Perdy, put his horses into a furious gallop down the hill. His example was followed by the other prisoner, who endeavoured to overtake him, and a most terrific race ensued between the two carriages, the velocity of both increasing by their own specific gravity down an abrupt hill. The road was wide enough for 3 carriages to pass each other, but the prisoner, Butler, perceiving that Perdy was keeping a-head of him, pushed his horses on, and waving his hat and cheering, suddenly turned his leaders in front of the leaders of the Holy-head mail, which, in consequence of being jammed in between the bank of the road and the other vehicle, was immediately upset. The consequences were frightful; the deceased was killed on the spot; the witness had a leg and an arm shattered most dreadfully; and a gentleman's servant, named Fenner, was taken up almost lifeless, and remained afterwards at St. Alban's 7 or 8 days before he could be removed. The witness stated, that he could not identify the prisoner, Butler, but he remembered that, just before the accident happened, he heard a person on the box of the Chester mail cheering very loudly in a triumphant manner, and saw that person waving his hat, and he believed it was the coachman. After the first race Perdy spoke to Butler, and said "Oh, it is you; I did not think it was you." He afterwards observed to witness, that Butler was a young hand on that road, and did not know that he. Perdy, was to be at Redburn by a particular time. Witness had no doubt that the mischief had occurred in consequence of the Chester mail-driver having turned the leaders upon the leaders of the Holyhead, and coming so near the latter. The accident happened half a mile south of St. Alban's.

Thomas Fenner, another of the sufferers, confirmed the last witness. He stated, that both the prisoners were flogging their horses at a most furious rate down the hill, and he was convinced that the accident might have been avoided with common care, notwithstanding the velocity with which the horses were driven, because there was quite room enough for Chester mail to have passed the Holybead.

John Haycock, a foot-passenger at the time the accident happened, confirmed the statement as to the velocity of the driving. It was eleven o'clock at night when the accident happened. Witness, seeing the mischief that had been done, immediately went for a surgeon.

Mr. Webster, a surgeon of St. Alban's, proved that the desceased came by his death in the manner alleged.

A Mr. Butler, a friend of the deceased, stated that the latter had been parish-clerk of Hagley, near Stourbridge, in Worcestershir, and that on the 10th of August he had dined with witness before he went off by the mail.

The prisoner Perdy, being called upon for his defence, did not say any thing.

The prisoner Butler, who is a stout well-fed man, said, that the horses which he drove were young and high mettled, and that he believed one of them had never been in harness before; that they had started off in consequence of the rattling of the other coach, and became unmanageable; and that, if 10,000 lives were at stake, it was quite out of his power to prevent the accident.

Mr. Curwood was of Counsel for Butler, and Mr. Andrews for Perdy. It was suggested, in the course of the cross-exammination of the witnesses, that by the Post-office regulations the Holy head mail ought to be at Redburn a quarter of an hour before the other mails. This was assigned as a reason for Perdy's rapid driving. It was also suggested that there had been a heap of fresh gravel put on the road at the place where the accident happened; but this fact was negatived in evidence.

The object of Perdy's defence was to throw the whole blame upon Butler. After the accident happened, the prisoners had absconded, and were not taken into custody until towards the end of February.

Several witness gave Butler a high character for civility, sobriety, and caution as a driver.

The coachman whom he had scuceeded as driver of the Chester mail, stated, that the horses which he drove that night were highspirited animals, and if put on their mettle it was impossible for any body to hold them; but that if not flogged, they were as docile as other horses.

The prisoner Perdy also received a good character, and was described by the witnesses to be a civil sober man.

Mr. Baron Garrow summed up the case for the Jury in an eloquent and impressive manner. The Jury found the prisoners *Guilty*.

The learned Judge, in passing sentance, commented on the conduct of the prisoners in terms of strong animadversion. Their conduct was marked by the most brutal indifference to the lives of his Majesty's subjects. It was no answer to a case of this description that they had put their own lives in the same peril, because they depended upon the chances of their own skill and dexterity in driving, in which the passengers had no share. The nature of the defence set up by one of the prisoners was a serious aggravation of his crime, for, if he knew that his horses were high pirited, he ought to have been the more cautious in his mode of driving. For the information of coach-proprietors, he thought it his duty to censure the practice of putting unbroken horses into a public vehicle. Coach-proprietors were not to train their horses at the expense of the lives of the public; they should take care to provide such cattle as would not increase the ordinary risk of such conveyance; but, above all, they should provide drivers upon whose discretion and good conduct reliance could be placed. His Lordship laid it down distinctly, as a proposition not to be disputed, that it was unlawful for the driver of a public coach to put his horses into a gallop, and that he was answerable for all the consequence of an infringement of this law. The driver of a stage-coach was bound to protect even the intoxicated, the blind, the aged, and the helpless, against their own want of caution or imprudence. The case now before the Court presented circumstances of gross aggravation, and his Lordship felt it his duty to pronounce the severest judgement that the law will allow, which was, that the prisoners should be severally confined in the common gaol of this country for the term of one year.

THE HIGH WINDS.

The accounts which arrived in town yesterday morning state, that not a town or village within 70 miles of the metropolis but has felt the effects of the late severe gales. In the New Forest, in Hampshire, several trees have been torn up by the roots. At Southampton, much damage has been done among some light vessels, several cottages have been unroofed, &c. In Bucks, several ricks of wheat, oats, &c. have beeen stripped of their thatching, and the sheaves blown a considerable distance from the rick-yards. In Addington lane, between Winslow and Buckingham, two trees have been blown down, so as to impede the passage of the road for some time. At Harwich, much damage has been done; a Dutch brig broke from her mooring, drove out to sea, and was reported to be lost.

At Dover, the wind was severely felt; two English vessels were lost, and three French fishing-boats, with their crews. Between Dover and Canterbury, several sheds, barns, &c. are blown down, and from thence to London evident marks of destruction are to be seen.

The dreadful gale of Wednesday night and yesterday morning has done infinite mischief by blowing down walls, and spreading general devastation in the gardens, and in every part of our vicinity. These losses to individuals are not to be compared, however, to those of which we have already heard from our coast, where the wife has lost an affectionate and tender husband, the child an indulgent parent, the necessitous a sincere friend, and the public a worthy member of society. We would gladly flatter ourselves that such was not the extent of the loss, but we fear greatly that even here the picture is too favourably drawn.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

SMUGGLING PREVENTIVE SYSTEM.

[From a Guernsey Paper called the *Star*.]

GUERNSEY, Feb 15.

An article has appeared in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, and afterwards in *The Times* of Tuesday, the 8th inst., which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. It is as follows:—

"A letter we have received from an officer at Cork, dated 28th January, says:—The smuggling preventive service is at last arranged to go on here. James Dombrain, Esq., is Inspector-General, and Lieut. de Montmorency, Thomas Baker, W. H. Mellisson, and T. C. Sherwin, Inspecting Commanders. Smuggling is carried on most extensively. On the 10th a cutter ran a cargo near Ballycotton; a cutter and luggers from various parts of Holland, Flushing, Guernsey, *Jersey*, and Dunkirk, carry on the illicittrade. In fact, no one in England can have an idea of the extent to which smuggling is carried, even in Ireland. Regular agents are appointed all over the coast, and when a cargo is landed the smugglers can command from 500 to 1,000 men to carry it off at once."

Whoever the *officer* may be, who has dared to slander the merchants of Guernsey and Jersey in so unblushing a manner, we know not;—but this we know—that his information, as far as we are concerned, is as false as it is malicious. It is well known that the Acts of Parliament respecting smuggling extend to these Islands, and are confirmed and strictly enforced by our Royal Court; besides, there is a permanent smuggling preventive service stationed at the entrance of our harbour, and registrar of certificates' office on shore, which render it impossible, even were we so inclined, to attempt any illicit trade with our neighbours. As a proof of their activity, and of the conscientious manner in which they discharge their duty, we have only to recur to the transaction which we noticed in our paper of the 21st December last, when the persons who fiell the official situations in the latter department though proper to make an application to the Royal Court for permission to seize a few contraband articles of dress which were taken on the bodies of some unfortunate women who were found drowned. In this, however, they were disappointed; they were referred to the Lord of the —Manor; and, through the spirited and decisive interference of one of our High Constables, the proceeds of the goods were restored to the surviving friends, and we were spared the indelible reproach of inhumanity towards those wretches who fate had thrown on our coast.

Concert of Ancient Music.—The second Concert of the season on Wednesday was under the direction of the Earl of Derby: the selection was an admirable one, and commenced with the fine opening to the *Te Deum*, by Graun. As the whole of this service is of first-rate excellence, it is surprising that two portions of it only are ever given; the cause, we apprehend, is to be traced to that want of zeal and energy—that repugnance to step out of the beaten track on the part of the executive officers of this Institution—to which we lately alluded. The fine chorus *Tu ad dex tram* the magestic air *Salvum fac populum*, and most graceful one, *Digna Do mine*, could not but be most acceptable additions to the stock pieces of these Concerts; it is to be hoped that they will not be longer withheld. In the early part of the last century, composers too frequently degraded their noble art by what Beattie styles "illicit imitation, in attempting to convey the sense of the words by the notes that accompanied them." This abuse did not escape the satire of Swift, and Dr. Echlin, a cantata, *In harmony could you excel*, composed at his request, deservedly ridiculed the puerile mimickry of the day; but the Satirist himself must have admired, that with Handel the attempt was eminently successful. The chorus in Josbua, *Glory to God*, is a splendid instance of this truth. The sublime effect that he has there given to the ends "tremble," and "dreadful," and to the closing line, "Heav'n thunders, tempests roar, and groans the ground," would alone evince how greatly this gifted man from his sacred store,

"Enlarged the former narrow bounds,
"And added *strength* to solemn sounds."

Our tribute of praise is justly due to Bartleman for the gratification that he universally afforded in his *chef d' œuvre*, *Thus saith the Lord*, and in the glee, *Peace to the Souls*. In the voice of this accomplished singer there is such a perfect union of richness, power, sweetness, and so much judgment, feeling, and chasteneis in his manner, that no higher reach of excellence seems attainable; and the genuine delight that he imparted to an audience so competent to appreciate merit, must to a mind like his be its highest reward,

Henry Harris, Esq., and his brother, have become the patentees of the Dublin Theatre, and lively hopes are entertained that by this connexion between the two metropolitan theatres the most liberal encouragement will be given to performers, by an

alternate employment of their talents at both.—*Morning paper.*

Naval Orators.—Admiral Blake, when a Captain, was sent with a small squadron to the West Indies, on a secret expedition against the Spanish settlements. It happened in an engagement that one of the ships blew up, which damped the spirits of his crew; but Blake, who was not to be subdued by one unsuccessful occurrence, called out to his men—"Well, my lads, you have seen an English ship blown up, and now let's see what figure a Spanish one will make in the same situation!" This well-timed harangue raised their spirits immediately, and in less than an hour he set his antagonist on fire. "There, my lads," said he, "I knew we should have our revenge soon!"

GENERAL ELECTION.

STATE OF CORNISH BOROUGHS.

(From the *Globe.*)

St. Ives—This borough will be contested; the present Members are very unpopular, and it is generally expected that they will both be thrown out, if two well known respectable Candidates should enter the lists against them. Sir C. Hawkins, that great Cornish Borough Leviathan, has a property in this town, and has for some years past influenced the return of one of the Members; but the Baronet's influence here, as well as in other boroughs in the county, is believed to be greatly diminished.

Helston.—The Corporation have enlisted under the patronage of the Duke of Leeds. Some of the inhabitants have exhibited a great inclination to rebel, instigated by Sir C. Hawkins, who is anxious to regain his patronage in this borough; but the Duke's interest is believed to be secure.

Penryn.—This borough will be contested: it has been canvassed by Sir Christopher Hawkins, the present Member, and by the friends of Mr. Swan. Mr. Grenfell, too, having declined Marlow, has started, and made such a canvass as leaves no doubt of his success; and it is generally believed that of his two opponents the Baronet will go to the wall.

Truro.—This borough is in a most critical and anxious position, the two contending parties being equally divided; the one headed by a noble Lord, whose family (the Boscawens) have been patrons of this borough for the last century; the other party led by Mr. John Vivian, whose family boasts of an antiquity equal to that of the Boscawens, as is evident from the universality of the name of Vivian throughout this county. The odds run in favour of Mr. John Vivian, who, it is supposed, will now become the patron of this borough, for he is extremely popular, as well from his unassuming manners, as from his liberality, disinterestedness, and well known integrity; he is indeed as much beloved as he is respected, by all who have ever had the happiness of being acquainted with him. Much, too, is expected by the electors from the circumstance of his son, Sir Hussey Vivian, being Equerry to his present Majesty, and the probability of his rising still higher in the King's household. Sir Hussey, it is supposed, will be the first nominee of his father at the approaching election. The electors like to have a *friend at Court*.

Grampound.—This borough is in such bad repute, and its disfranchisement by the next Parliament so confidently expected, that no person as yet appears to think it worth while to canvass it. It has sinned beyond redemption.

Camelford.—This borough will be contested by the same parties which opposed the patronage of a noble Earl; Lord Darlington, at the last election.

There is no other borough, unless it be Fowey, were any contest is expected. The present members for the county will be re-elected, with the unanimous good wishes of all who know them, both in and out of Cornwall.

[*The Times,—March 4.*

Mr. Brougham's courier to the Queen arrived in town on Friday morning, having gone by Mount Cenis to Bologna, Florence, and Leghorn, where he met her Majesty. As he only left Dover the 31st January, this is an instance of extraordinary despatch. It is said that her Majesty was to set out on her return to this country as soon as she had reposed for a few days at her villa near Pesaro, having been much fatigued with her late dangerous voyage from Toulon to Leghorn, in which very bad weather was encountered. Her Majesty was, we understand, greatly affected by the sudden news of the late King's death.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Hunt's apparatus for manufacturing his *Radical* Breakfast Powder has been seized at his manufactory, near Christchurch, on the Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge, by the officers of the Excise. The powder is made by roasting rye in the manner of coffee, and then grinding it in a mill. He intends trying the question at law with the Board of Excise.

SHIP WRECK.

LOSS OF THE LORD CATHCART.

Extract of a letter, dated Fiume, Feb. 5:—"The following letter arrived here last night, but without date or name of the place where it was written, but the person who brought the letter received it at Manfredonia (in Puglia), and said the men saved were there. Mr. Nixon was mate of the *Lord Cathcart*.

"I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing you of the loss of the ship *Lord Cathcart*, and of the melancholy consequences which attended it. We experienced nothing but hard gales of wind from the time of our leaving Fiume till the 12th, when we met with a fresh breeze of wind from the N. N. W. At 5 p. m. the island of Pelagosa bore W. S. W., supposed distance about 5 miles. We were then steering S. S. E. by compass, the ship running at the rate of 5 knots an hour, under double-reefed top-sails, fore-sail, and maintopgallant-sail, with a heavy swell from the northward. At 5 minutes before 6 o'clock the ship struck on a sunken rock, and in about 10 minutes went to the bottom: myself and 11 more succeeding in cutting the boat's-lashing as the ship went down, and were fortunately floated off the decks. I repeatedly called to Capt. Terrand to come in the boat before the ship went down; but she went down before he was able to join us. With him perished James Morrison the carpenter, Henry Lloyd, Charles Wheel, and Nicholas Valoitt, the last belonging to Fiume. After driving about the sea for two days and two nights, we were fortunate enough to reach the shore about 15 miles from this place in search of bread and water, having taken no sustenance since leaving the ship, but were not able to procure any.

"We then returned to our boat, but were unable to launch her on account of the heavy swell which had set in: we remained on the beach 2 days and 2 nights, without any relief except water; and, subsisting upon two pigs which were fortunately kept in the boat, we arrived at this place to-day, in a most distressed state, one half of our people being in their hammocks at the time of the disaster.

"We are now in quarantine, and I expect will be sent to Naples in the course of a few days, to be at the disposal of the Consul-general.

"H. NIXON."

THE FUNDS,

[From the *Englishman.*]

A considerable portion of the sales of stock, mentioned in our last, are since ascertained to have been made with a view to the employment of the money in commercial speculation, and not under the expectation of a fall in the funds, though the example was imitated by a numerous class of persons who were ignorant of the real motives of those transactions. The funds have, however, been slightly depressed the whole week, owing perhaps to the agitated state of the public mind in consequence of late events, but not from any charge in those appearances before stated as the indications of improvement. The settlement for the account in Consols took place on Friday without any instance of default, the fluctuations during its progress having been extremely unimportant. The present state of the Exchequer-bill market is a striking proof of the great abundance of money, those securities bearing a premium, notwithstanding the low rate of interest that is paid on them, and the arrears of interest that have accumulated. A large proportion of those in circulation have been issued nearly eighteen months; and as no interest is payable on them till they are called in, those persons who have invested capital in them are exposed to the loss of sending their bills into the market for sale, and realizing their interest by the purchase of those more recently issued, or they must wait for a notice from the Exchequer, which will enable them to receive the interest, and to replace their securities at par. It has been usual for many years past to suffer no Exchequer bills to remain in circulation more than twelve months, a practice on which the holder places reliance in so investing his capital, as the contrary course exposes him to the loss on the compound interest. Consols for April closed yesterday at 68⅛. The French Funds have undergone extraordinary fluctuations, which appear less to have been caused by the state of public feeling in Paris than by the alarm felt by persons in this country who had invested property in *rentes*, and which induced them to determine on an immediate sale, at whatever loss might be incurred. Since the appointment of the Duc de Richelieu to the Administration, these Funds have been gradually rising, and after a fall to 70f. have now reached 73f. 85c., the closing price at Paris on Wednesday last. Prussian Bonds appear at present to be preferred to all other foreign securities, they having risen full 5 per cent. within the last three months. [*February* 27.

KINGS BENCH, FEBRUARY 26TH.

CASTLEREAGH V. BURDETT.

Mr. Chitty stated, that the plaintiff in this action was the Viscount Castlereagh, and the defendants were Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and Mr. Place. That the action was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants, as two of the inhabitants of the hundred of Ossulston, the sum of 62l. being the amount of the damage committed on the plaintiff's house by a riotous assemblage of people on the 3d of March last the day of the last Westminster election.

The Solicitor-General mentioned, that it would be remembered, that at the last Westminster election Mr. Lamb and Mr. Hobhouse were candidates. Mr. Lamb on this occasion was successful, and those who had supported Mr Hobhouse feeling chagrined at their disappointment, proceeded where Mr. Lamb's friends were assembled, at the British Coffee-house, in Corkspur-street; that they there committed certain outrages, and that a cry was raised to proceed to the house of Viscount Castlereagh. A person on horseback, on hearing the proposal, had ridden forward to alarm the plaintiff's family in St. James's-square. In consequence of this, the doors were barricadoed, and preparations made to repel the intended attack. A short time afterwards a number of persons came across the square, and commenced an attack on the plaintiff's house by throwing stones at the windows. The stones that were at first thrown must have been brought from a considerable distance, as there were none of that description previously in the square. The rioters had afterwards made use of large pavement stones, which they had thrown with great violence against the door; a part of the pavement opposite the house having been taken up for the purpose of repairing the street. In consequence of the attack, the glass and wood-work of the window had been completely demolished, and the damage, as he should prove by the witnesses, amounted to 62l. The action was founded on statute 57 Geo. III. c. 19, sec. 38, by which it had been enacted, "That in every case where any house, shop, &c. shall be destroyed or damaged, &c., by the act or acts of any riotous or tumultuous assembly, that the inhabitants of the city or town, if such city or town be in itself a county or otherwise, or the inhabitants of the hundred in which such damage shall be done, &c. shall be liable to yield full compensation in damages to the persons injured." The present defendants were two of the inhabitants of the hundred in which the damage had been committed on the 3d of March last.

Francis Bappels, the house-steward of his lordship, was called to give testimony as to the damage having been committed; and Michael O'Brien, glazier, and Isaac Derby, carpenter, to depose as to the amount of the damages.

John Tomlinson, collector of taxes of the parish of St. James, deposed that the houses of the plaintiff and defendants were in the parish of St. James; and Mr. Burchell, acting under-sheriff, stated them to be in the hundred of Ossulston.

Mr. Evans addressed the Jury for the defendants. He would not have said any thing upon this occasion, had some aspersions not been thrown out against Mr. Hobhouse by the Solicitor-General. He therefore begged it to be understood, that it was not the friends or adherents of Mr. Hobhouse who had been the authors of the riot, and of the damage which ensued in consequence of it. He said so, that no report might get aboard to the disadvantage of his friend, who, he would say, was as honourable a man as the noble Viscount himself.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and addressed the Jury.

Verdict for the plaintiff, 62*l*.

CONSISTORY-COURT, FEB. 25.

GUY, FALSELY CALLED MONSAL, BY HER GUARDIANS,

AGAINST MONSAL.

This was a cause of nullity of marriage, by reason of false publication of bans, instituted by Elizabeth Apollonia Guy, spinster, falsely called Monsal, against Mr. Samuel Monsal. It was a proceeding *in pœnam*, and no counsel was retained up behalf of the pretended husband.

Sir William Scott expressed his dislike to entertaining causes of this kind, where there were no counsel to be heard in defence; it was irregular.

Dr Dodson, on the part of the lady, as well as her proctor, informed the Court, that Mr. Monsal had been repeatedly warned, from one Court-day to another, of the proceedings pending; but he had neglected to take any steps in consequence.

Dr. Dodson then stated the principal facts. This lady was the daughter of a Mr. William Guy, who professed the Roman-Catholic religion, and was a member of a chapel belonging to that persuasion in Warwick-street, Golden-square. The exhibits proved the birth of the party proponent, and her marriage without the knowledge or consent of the mother (the father being dead); Monsal strongly impressing upon the mind of Miss Guy the necessity of keeping the thing a profound secret from her mother. For this reason the bans were published under the names of "Samuel Monsal and Eliza Guy;" which being an undue publication, the learned counsel prayed that the Court would receive the allegation.

Sir William Scott begged the learned counsel to state the grounds of his prayer.

Dr. Dodson rested his prayer upon the fact of a false publication. The real names of the party here were, Elizabth Apollonia Guy; whereas, for the purposes, as he should contend, of fraud, she was termed, by the bans, "Eliza" Guy only, notwithstanding that it was expressly pleaded she was always known to her friends, and among her relations, by the joint names of Elizabeth Apollonia. This was a wilful error committed for the sake of deceiving the mother; and was of so remarkable and important a character, the lady being always otherwise called, as to amount to a total concealment. There had been several cases where proofs much less strong than those now submitted had been held sufficient. The Court expressing a wish to hear some of those cases, the learned counsel cited "Tree and Quin;" and the recent one of "Dobbin and M'Cormick." In these, the alteration pleaded was, as of one Christian name only. One of the parties in another case, "Paget and Thompson," was baptized "William Peter," but never known among his friends and relatives by any other name than "Peter:" there, however, the marriage took place, his description being "William Peter;" and there the Court took the question upon the ground of fraud; observing that, in strictness, all the Christian names ought to be published in bans, because, in strictness, they are but one and the same name; and such I find to be the understanding of the common law; but, where the previous omission having been customary, and known to both parties, the names of one of the parties are described in the bans at length, and in such manner as that his intimate friends and kindred shall not be cognizant of them, there a fraudulent intention is to be presumed." In the case of "Dobbin and of M'Cormick," the name of the party was Maria Phillipa; in publication, the word "Phillipa" was omitted; it was pleaded that she was known generally only by the name of Maria; and the Court intimating that great difficulty would be experienced in sustaining the suit, it did not go on to sentence. The learned counsel submitted, in conclusion, that the party in the present instance was always known, and known only, by the name of Elizabeth Apollonia; that the publication was of one name only, and even that was altered—Eliza being put for Elizabeth.

Sir William Scott said, that as for the last observation, Eliza and Elizabeth were one and the same name, for which there was the highest authority in the English language. Dr. Johnson in his poem of "*London*," had these lines:—

"Fir'd at the scene that gave 'Eliza' birth,
"We kneel and kiss the consecrated earth!"

This was supposed to be uttered as the parties were going down the river; and there was even a marginal annotation, he remembered, of this kind:—"Greenwich, the birth-place of Queen Elizabeth." As to the identity of this person, he could not readily suppose that she was known among her friends by all these names, particularly by that of Apollonia. Doubtless the name Apollonia had been given to her, as was the custom of the Roman-Catholic Church, after the patron saint to whose care the child was dedicated at its baptism. The saint, if he could recollect the legend rightly, presided over the human teeth; her own having been plucked out of her mouth, as one part of her sentence of martrydom. On the whole, and till better satisfied, the Court could not for the present receive the allegation.

DIVORCE IN BOTANY-BAY.

Dr. Lushington in this case observed, that a Mr. Wm. Bland, a surgeon, was about the year 1812 transported to Botany Bay, in consequence of having been unfortunately engaged in a duel in this country. At Botany Bay he contracted a marriage with the daughter of an English free settler, and she shortly afterwards committed adultery. An action was then brought by this gentleman in the Supreme Court of Botany Bay, and he gained, as plaintiff, a verdict of 2,000*l*. damages. The time of Mr. Bland's transportation having now expired, he wished to proceed for a divorce; but these difficulties occ[illegible] There was no other court in Botany Bay to [illegible] although there was a Supreme Court in the East Indies, it had only a criminal jurisdiction. The learned counsel proceeded to say, that he had made every inquiry, but in vain, as to proceedings in a similar case; no similar case could be find; but it was laid down in all the books of authority, as a general principle, that the Bishop of London had jurisdiction over all the colonies. Notwithstanding that he had made every search, in the absence of any precedents, to find out upon what principle this observation of the law-books was founded, he had not as yet been able to trace its origin. There were only two cases that had come into the Court; one was that of King v. Moustell, otherwise Tenducker, which was a suit of nullity of marriage by reason of impotence. In the citation, Tenducker was described as of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields, London. The officer who was to serve it found that he had quitted his house in the Haymarket upwards of 18 months before, and had gone to Italy. The Court refused further proceedings, till it could ascertain whether or no Tenducker had been certified of the suit. The citation was finally served on the party at Naples, & in the year 1784 the Judge of the Consistory Court admitted the libel, and after that no appearance having been given the Court pronounced for the nullity. The other was a still stronger case, and occurred in 1789, when a citation was served upon a certain party resident in the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. A decree by ways and means issued, and the party was subsequently excommunicated. The excommunication was returned, and shortly after a decree was obtained to see proceedings; but he (Dr. Lushington) could not find that any sentence was ever given in that case. It was, however, sufficient to establish this Court's jurisdiction, and in the present instance the Court would see that his client would have no remedy unless it should be pleased to allow the citation he prayed to issue; in that case, it was intended that the citation should be served personally, in Botany-bay, by the proper officer. The learned counsel assured the Court, that, notwithstanding the unfortunate event of this duel, Mr. Bland was a most respectable man.

Sir William Scott considered that the Court had the requisite jurisdiction, and granted the citation.

MANSION HOUSE.

Clare, Against The East India Company, &c. &c.—The Captain of a ship appeared on Saturday at the Mansion-house, to answer the complaint of the Portuguese Consul, who charged him with having committed an offence against the 56th George III., cap. 36, in having on board a certain alien, whose name, rank, &c., were not specified to the Inspector of Aliens, or any officer of the Customs. This offence is a misdemeanour, punishable by very heavy pains and penalties.

The Vice-Consul for Portugal stated to Sir Claudius Hunter, who sat for the Lord Mayor, that the charge against the Captain was one which could be established in innumerable instances against the Hon. the East-India Company. The act had been passed to prevent, amongst other things, the vast inconveniences resulting from the introduction of distressed foreigners to this kingdom, a practice which had been constantly condemned as productive of considerable burden to the British community, and injury to the individuals themselves. In the present case the Captain had brought from another country a Portuguese sailor, who had paid him twelve milreas, upon condition that upon the arrival of the ship in England a vessel should be procured to take him to Bahia in the Brazils. The seaman was taken on board at night, and, without the slightest ceremony, transported to this country; upon his arrival in which no report was made; and the man was landed, without friends or means, or knowledge of the language, or expectation of the fulfilment of the promise made to him upon parting with his money. Independently of the illegality of the defendant's conduct in this country, he had a breach of the law to answer for in Portugal; for the seaman got on board in the night, and was probably answerable for some offence in his own country.

The Captain, who seemed wholly ignorant of the existence of that or any other Act of Parliament, made such a statement in reply to this charge as induced the Vice-Consul to say that he would not press the information, if the defendant consented to pay the Portuguese seaman's passage to Lisbon, or any other port in his native country. Unfortunately (observed the Vice-Consul) there is a high authority for the violation of this very necessary act. The East India Company are invariably acting in this manner; and it is well known that after the Portuguese seamen have embarked in the service, they are no longer recognized by the Portuguese government. The consequence is, they prowl about the streets in a state of starvation, at the very moment that seamen are wanting in Portugal. They work home the Company's ships, and are then abandoned.

Sir C. Hunter observed, that the complaint was, indeed, a very serious one. The East-India Company were certainly bound by the Act of Parliament to bring back those whom they had taken away from their native country, and to support them here as they did the Lascars, until there was a proper opportunity.

A nother case was then stated by the secretary to the seamen's committee, which was further evidence of the necessity of the immediate interference of the East-India Company, for the prevention of great distress.

A Portuguese seaman was sent with an officer from the Mansion-house, to the Committee for Distressed Seamen, on the 3d of Jan. last. The Lord Mayor had given him, on the 24th of Dec. a ticket of admission into St. Thomas's hospital; but there being no vacancy, and the man being dangerously ill, and quite destitute, he was admitted on board the Commissioners' hospital ship. Upon the recovery of the man, Mr. Winyard waited upon the Portuguese Consul, and solicited for the poor man a passage to his native country, having considered him entitled to particular protection. This was promised at the Consul's office, but not performed. Mr. Winyard applied on Saturday to Sir C. Hunter for a peremtory order that a passage should be immediately procured by the Consul. The command would, he supposed, be the more readily obeyed, as Portugal was in such want of seamen.

The Vice-Consul declared, that if there happened to be in port a Portuguese vessel, he certainly should

compact to take home the unfortunate seaman, but no ship of the kind had made her appearance here for a year and a half. Application ought to be instantly made [illegible] who had influence over the Captains of the ships, and who were bound by the laws of humanity, as well as by the act of parliament, to send back those miserable strangers whom they were the means of introducing.

—Sir C. Hoyter advised that this suggestion should be adopted, and said he had no doubt of the readiness of the Company to remedy the evil.

The Vice-Consul then said he should apply to the Company, and Mr. Wingard consented to take care of the seaman until the answer of the Company shall be made known. Upon all future occasions the act is to be inserted.

[*The Times,—February 28.*

Selections.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

IMPERIAL TEA.

Much has been said in the foreign Journals respecting the Imperial Tea (*xenomopa thea Sinensis*) which was sent by the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Russia. The following are a few particular concerning this plant which is remarkable for its fine flavour.

The *xenopoma* which has been for some time cultivated with the greatest secrecy in Russia in the Imperial botanical garden, was brought to France in October, 1817, by M. Howa, a Russian botanist, who was then travelling at the expense of the Russian Government. It is said to be the tea commonly used by the Emperor of China and the Mandarins.

In France the plant has already grown to the height of two or three feet. The best mode of preparing it is to bring the plant to table, in order that the leaves may be plucked off and infused in the tea-pot, while they are quite fresh. The infusion thus prepared is declared to be balsamic and stomachic in the highest degree.

For the propagation of the *xenopoma* it is merely necessary to cut off the small lateral branches, after the wood has acquired some degree of consistency by about a year's vegetation and to plant them in a shady situation. At the expiration of a year the leaves will be fit for use. During the winter the plants must be taken out of the ground and placed in pots, that they may be removed into an orangery or green-house of mild temperature, to protect them from the frost.

Botany.—A French Journal mentions that the Botanical Garden of Grenoble at present contains a sort of vegetable phenomenon well worthy to excite the curiosity and attention of the friends of natural history:—A ligneous plant of the species called by Linnæus, *Yucca Draconis*, is now in full blossom. The *Yucca*, after a vast deal of care and attention, once appeared in bloom at the Jardin du Roi in Paris; and it contended for eighteen years against the unfavourable climate before it bloomed at Grenoble. Its blossom consists of a cluster of white flowers, in form resembling tulips,

ARETIC LAND EXPEDITION.

The following interesting letter was addressed to a Lady in Scotland, by one of the Officers on the Expedition now travelling in the interior of North America towards the shores of the Artic Ocean.

After passing Cape Farewell, we met with much ice, but as it did not lie thick, little difficulty was experienced in forcing a way through it, nor did it prove so great an impediment as the contrary winds which still continued to thwart us. Near the Greenland coast, the streams or fields of ice consisted of a collection of loose and comparatively flat pieces, more or less densely compacted together, according to the state of the weather; but on approaching the shores of Labrador we fell in with many icebergs, or large floating fields of ice. The variety of forms assumed by these masses afforded [illegible] amusement, but occasionally we saw some [illegible] such an enormous size, that every other [illegible] gave place to astonishment. [illegible] these larger bergs we estimated to [illegible]00 feet high above the water, and [illegible] half a mile in length. Its surface [illegible] broken by mountains of no mean size, with deep vallies between. Enormous as these dimensions must appear, you will be more surprised when I inform you, that the part of an iceberg which projects above water, amounts only to a ninth part of the whole mass, that being the proportion of ice which floats above salt water. Arthur's Seat clothed in snow would have formed only one pinnacle to this berg. When these bodies became familiar to us from their frequency, we derived much pleasure from the various shades and gradations of colour they exhibited. The more compact parts were generally of a bright verdigrease blue; towards the base a fine sea green prevailed; here and there a tint of red was seen, and the summits alone were snow-white. As the part of the ice which is covered by the sea, decays more rapidly than that which is in the air, it often happens that one of these islands become top-heavy and tumbles over. We never saw one in the act of making this revolution, but most of them bore evident marks of having been overturned twice or three, the old water lines, intersecting each other in various directions, being still visible.

We first beheld the land (Resolution Island) during a fog, which soon became so thick, that we could not see the length of the ship. In consequence of this we got involved in a field of ice; then, to add to our distress, it fell calm, and although we could perceive that we were carried along by a violent current, yet the fog deprived us of ascertaining its direction, and the depth of water was too great to admit of our anchorage. After remaining in this situation for two or three hours, receiving occasionally some heavy blows from the ice, an alarm was given that we were close on the rocks. We all ran upon deck, and beheld a tremendous cliff, frowning directly over the mast-heads of the ship. It was perfectly perpendicular, covered in many places by sheets of ice, and its summit was so high, and shrouded in so thick a fog, that it could not be traced from the deck. We had scarcely time to make any useful exertions, for in a few minutes the ship fell broadside against the cliff, along the face of which she was violently hurried by the current, towards a ridge of broken rocks, which in a short time would have torn the stoutest vessel to pieces. The heavy swell which prevailed, caused the ship, in her passage, to beat against various rocky ledges which projected under water. One of the blows she thus sustained, drove the rudder out of its place, but it fortunately hung suspended by tackilng which had been employed to secure it on coming amongst the ice. At this instant, when all human exertions seemed perfectly fruitless, the current eddied off shore, the land breeze sprung up, a boat that we had put overboard succeeded in taking us in tow, and what appeared almost miraclous—one of the last thumps the ship received, caused the rudder to fall back into its place. By this combination of favourable circumstances, we succeeded in getting round the point we so much dreaded; and, setting all sail, we steered from the land. Upon the first alarm of danger, the woman and children, of whom we had a large number on board, going to Lord Selkirk's colony, rushed upon deck much terrified. The officers, however, succeeded in calming their fears, and prevailed on them to go below out of the way of the sailors, but scarcely had this been effected, when the current carried us against a large iceberg which had grounded upon a ridge of sunken rocks that lay at some distance from the shore. The crash of the masts and yards, together with the grinding of the ships side against the ice, terrified them more than ever, but we speedily got clear of this second danger without receiving farther damage. Our troubles were not, however, at an end; the ship had received so much damage whilst on the rocks, that, on examination, a great deal of water was found in the hold. All hands were [illegible] [From the *Englishman*.]

mortification, we found that the water rushed in faster than we could, with every exertion, discharge it. Affairs now wore a gloomy aspect; the water in the hold increased to upwards of five feet, and the men were getting tired of the pumps, when fortunately the weather cleared up a little, and we saw the Edystone, one of the vessels that accompanied us, at no great distance; we bore down and informed them of our situation. Every assistance in their power was promptly supplied; they sent 20 men and two carpenters. The services of the latter were invaluable, as our own carpenter had died in the earlier part of the voyage. With this fresh accession of strength, we kept the leak from gaining upon us; and after some time the carpenters succeeded in discovering and patching up the broken parts so sensibly, as to diminish the influx of water. Their operations were however slow, and it was not till the evening of the second day, that we succeeded in getting all the water out of the ship. During the whole of this time, not only the officers and men worked hard, but even many of the women, recovering their spirits, proved eminently useful at the pumps. As the water decreased, the carpenters were enabled the more readily to repair the damage that had been sustained, and they ultimately succeeded so well, that one pump proved sufficient to discharge the water as fast as it leaked in. In this state we have continued ever since.

In these straits the Hudson's Bay vessels are generally visited by a tribe of Esquimaux, who frequent the shores during summer, and come off to the ships for the purpose of bartering their whole wealth, which consists in whale and seal blubber, for iron, which has become an article of the first consequence to them. Accordingly, one day when we were above 20 miles from the shore, these poor creatures ventured off in their skin canoes pulling with the utmost anxiety to reach the vessels. It sometimes happens, when ships have a fair wind that they run past the Esquimaux haunts without stopping; in the present instance, however, we were detained by light contrary winds, which enabled them to overtake us and when they did so, they expressed so much joy and exultation, that it was easy to conceive how great their disappointment must have been when they missed us, In a short time we were surrounded by 30 or 40 canoes, each carrying one man with his small cargo of merchandize which, to their great satisfaction, they speedily exchanged for pieces of iron, hoops, knives, saws, hatchets, and harpoons, and tin-pots. The wind continuing contrary during the remainder of the day, we stood in towards the land, and gave the women of the tribe an opportunity to come off, which they did in five large canoes, framed like the large one of skins, but open, and each capable of carrying from 20 to 30 people. The oars were pulled by women, but there was an old man in each boat to direct them. As they brought off a great many children, I suppose we saw the whole tribe, amounting to nearly 200 souls.

"After contending against contrary winds we have succeeded in getting to York Factory, where we have landed in safety; find the country more pleasant than we expected, and have been told that the difficulties of travelling in this country have been much exaggerated."

Anecdote of His Present Majesty.—A Captain Finucane, of the Gloucester militia, died at Brighton in the autumn of 1800. The troops stationed there attended his funeral, and nothing could be more mournfully impressive than the procession to his grave. The chief-mourner walked with a charming boy in each hand, the one seven the other eight years old, sons of the deceased. Fortunately for those infants, and the disconsolate mother, the Prince of Wales Mr. Samuel Mosal. It was a proceeding [illegible]

ing scene. He felt like a Man for their bereavement, and like a Prince he endeavoured to assuage its bitterness by adopting the boys as his own.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.—

Some years since, Mr. Slack, an eminent sugar-baker, in London, purchased an estate near Maidenhead; to improve which, he employed, several years, which not less expense and attention, than he displayed taste. Hearing that the King was out in the vicinity with his harriers, Mr. Slack hastened to order that his gates might be thrown open, for his Majesty and suite to have free access over the grounds. Placing himself at one of the principal openings, the King soon passed through, and drawing up his horse, addressed himself, with his wonted familiarity on such occasions, to the proprietor of the field; "Slack," said his Majesty, "I am glad to see you; and thank you for your attention. You are making great improvements here, which I am always pleased to see; but you will never make your estate perfect, unless you taken in those fields (pointing them out) and I am told that they must inevitably come to the hammer." Mr. S. thanked his Majesty for the kind suggestion but that [illegible] would still be one obstacle to its completion, as a ring fence, which, perhaps, he was not aware; "there are fields between my property and those of Mr. P., which belong to the Corporation of Reading; and Bodies Corporate have not the power to sell or alienate any part of their estates." "Don't tell me that," replied the King, hastily; "look into the late Act of Parliament for the Redemption of the Land Tax; there you will find a clause, empowering Corporate Bodies to *sell* or *exchange* for that purpose. Get some friend, belonging to their Hall, who can talk a little, and the business will be easily brought about. Good morning to you—look at the Act, and you'll find I am right." His Majesty then, putting spurs to his courser, galloped across the grounds, and left Mr. Slack astonished at this new trait in his Sovereign's character; as the world in general, at that time, gave him no further credit of being acquainted with the merits of any Acts of the Legislature beyond their mere titles. The writer of this, received the anecdote from Mr. Slack within a day or two of its occurring. It may be painfully remembered, that part of the family of the said Mr. Slack, unfortunately perished a few years since, in a fire, in the vicinity of the metropolis.—

Anecdote of the notorious Tom Paine, related by the Rev. E. Burn, at a late meeting of the Bible Society, where he said he would answer for its truth:—

The death-bed is the place for prying into the recesses of the heart: it is there where are displayed the poignant agonies of an Infidel. Some weeks previous to the decease of this wretched individual, he had been reduced in his temporal condition, to the greatest misery, which was not a little augmented by the horrors of mind to which he was subject, but which he strove to conceal, in order to support his former fallacious doctrines. A lady, who lived near him, of great benevolence, paid much attention to his wants, and used daily to carry him food to his dwelling. The time came when he was unable to leave his bed, and even there also did the kind hand of his benefactress administer to his distress. One day, while the lady was standing at the side of his bed, Paine, seeing the approach of that fate which before he dreaded not, was wishful to make some confession of the enormity of his guilt; he inquired of the lady, if she had ever seen a book he published called *The Age of Reason!* She was reluctant to answer him, fearing it might add to the trouble of his mind; but being pressed for a reply, she said she had. And now we come to what we hope will go home to every heart: Paine, grasping the hand of his benefactress, exclaimed in such accents as truly demonstrated his real feelings, "*Aye, madam, if ever the Devil had*

[illegible] & in the year 1784 the Judge of the Consistory Court

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PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	10	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	00	3	25
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	„ per hhd.	150	0	0
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	45	0	00
Red,		55	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	22	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	32	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	25	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	„ „			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Euro[illegible]. M.	per Surat mad. of 42 seers	66	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	[illegible]
Sumatra,		none		
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat [illegible]	18	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	65	0	00
[illegible]te,	„ „	64	0	00
Bolts,	„ „	66	0	00
Japan,	„ „	66	0	00
[illegible]ian,	per Surat mound	19	2	00
COPRAH	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45	0	00
COPPERA[illegible] Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil.	„ „	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	„ per Cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	„ „	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maund	270	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	nominal	000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore.		230	0	00
CUREA[illegible]	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMI[illegible] Seed,	per Surat maund	9	0	00
DAMME[illegible] Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto bo[illegible]		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TE[illegible]H,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	„	50	0	00
3d ditto,	„	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	32	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	8	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	2	00
Bewnagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	100	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Gallanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	„ per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	11	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Guzury,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	60	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	60	0	00
English Square,	„ „	45	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	43	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	„ „	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	„ per cwt			
4 a 10,	„ „			
Hoops,	„ per cwt.	10	0	00
Kentledge,	„ per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. „ per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	„ „	10	0	00
Red,	„ „	12	0	00
White	„ „	14	0	00
China	„ „	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	„ „	7	0	00
Bussorah,	„ „	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	„ per B. md	7	0	00
Black	„	7	0	00
Green	„	30	0	00
Yellow	„	6	0	00
Red	„	6	0	00
Blue,	„	16	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	„	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	5	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	6	1	00
PITCH,	„ per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish,	per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	32	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	7	2	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	27	0	00
Mocha,		21	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMONIAC,	Surat maund	24	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	150	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a	[illegible]	0	00
1 sort	B'bay md.			
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	„ per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands,	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
[illegible]ngal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
[illegible], in Tubs,	„ per cwt.	11	0	00
Bundle,	„ „	12	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	22	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		4	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per „ Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	„ „	80	0	00
Pegue,	„ Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	„ per „ box	21	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	„ per „ barrel			
Spirits,	none per „ gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	none per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE.	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per „ dozen	20	0	00
Port,	„ „	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	„ per „ pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	34	0	00
Ditto Red,		35	0	00
Hansia, White,		36	0	00
Rajapoor,		32	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	6	0	00

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	498 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	480 0 00
Freight to England, Loose Freight	3 £.	
To China,	None.	
To Bengal,	None.	

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

It may be stated that select Europe investments having a fair proportion of eatables and drinkables are selling at about 50 per Cent. advance.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1st.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 *adv.*
Books, well selected,	15 „
Boots and Shoes,	*prime cost*
Carpetting,	10 *adv.*
Chintzes, for Furniture,	15 „
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20 „
Cordage and Cables,	10 „
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	*prime cost*, to 5 „
Earthern-Ware,	10 *discount*
Glass-Ware,	15 *adv.*
Gloves,	15 *adv.*
Grocery,	25 „
Gun Powder,	„
Hams and Cheese,	100 *adv.*
Hats, Bicknell's,	P. C. „
Hard-Ware,	15 „
Hosiery, silk,	25 „
——— Cotton,	*prime cost*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	10 „
Ironmongery,	15 „
Jewellery,	*no demand*
Linens and Muslins,	15 *adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and— Horsburgh's,	20 *adv.*
Mathematical Instruments,	10 *adv.*
Marine stores,	10 *adv.*
Millinery,	20 *adv.*
Music, new,	20 *adv.*
Oilman's Stores :—	20 „
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20 *adv.*
Plate and Plated Ware,	10 *adv.*
Saddlery, Gibson	20 „
Shot Patent,	*no demand*
Snuffs,	*no demand*
Stationary,	P. C. „
Tin-plates	P. C. „
Toys,	10 to 20 „
Watches,	20 „